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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana Price five cents.

IT will relieve the friends of General Grant from all suspense to read in Gen. Butler's book that the author regards General Grant "to be a great general in very many respects.'

An ex-confederate general in the national House, pleading with Northern Democrats to deal fairly in appropriations for the military school, and pleading in vain, has no small significance.

THE Tory papers of Great Britain have recently expressed regard for the character of Abraham Lincoln. In thirty years they have made the same progress that American Tory newspapers have.

THE Marion county farmers are among the first to declare in favor of Postmaster-general Wanamaker's free postal delivery in agricultural sections. Such declarations in abundance will lead to the adoption of the plan.

Few, if any, men or women did so much to arouse the conscience of the country to the evils of slavery as Harriet Beecher Stowe; it is therefore fitting that the women in Connecticut should raise money to purchase her bust for the Woman's Building in the world's fair by putting nickel-slot machines in the postoffices.

THERE is no other newspaper in the country that makes as many startling discoveries as the St. Louis Republic. Its latest announcement is that, "all the indications show, first, that Mr. Blaine is in favor of Mr. Harrison's renomination, and, second, that he believes Mr. Harrison will be defeated when renominated." It beats the world what a knack some people have of finding things out.

THE title "political worker" will take on a new meaning in Chicago. The man who killed two men in his saloon with a shotgun is described as a "wellknown politician and noted politica worker." This method of getting away with voters will, in this instance, be ob jected to in certain quarters, owing to the suspicion that the two men shot were members of the shooter's own Democratic party.

PHILADELPHIA becomes civilized slowly. A woman was chosen by a committee as supervising principal of one of the schools, but the Board of Education refused to accept her because, in the opinion of the majority, no woman was fit for such a position, and they wanted the place for a man. It was suggested by a friend of the lady that the matter be decided by competitive examination, but this was not listened to, perhaps from the fear that the man would have ne show. Western cities, not omitting Indianapolis, have room for advancement in matters of this kind, but the Philadelphia board could improve itself by coming West to take lessons.

HISTORY shows that pestilence gener ally follows famine, gaunt hunger appropriately ushering in deadly disease More than one epidemic has come from among the famine-stricken hordes of Asiatic countries to ravage the Western world. It is almost certain that the present famine in Russia will be followed by some malignant disease that will take the form of an epidemic and sweep over Europe and America. Already there is a premonition in the announcement that typhus fever prevails to an alarming extent among the Russian refugees in New York. True, these refugees are not famine sufferers, but the seeds of disease they bring are the advance couriers of a deadlier plague to follow. The Russian famine will be an exceptional one if it is not followed by a pestilence.

THE United States consul-general at St. Petersburg sends some interesting facts concerning the cultivation of the sunflower in Russia. He reports that there are 703,494 acres devoted to the cultivation of the plant, the seed of which yields a fine oil, the seed refuse a good animal food, and the large stalks and dried flowers, after the seeds are removed, an excellent fuel. The total value of the crop is about \$20 per acre. The oil is used for table and cooking purposes, being very nutritious and agreeable to the taste. It and the oil cakes are largely exported. The stalks are preferred for fuel to pine wood, producing aquick and hot flame fire. They vield about two thousand pounds to the acre. In 1890 about 80,000,000 of sunflower cakes were exported from

Russia, valued at \$700,000. These cakes

are an excellent food for horned cattle, horses and sheep. In all this there is a hint for the farmers in some of our treeless prairie districts, where the sunflower might be advantageously cultivated for all these purposes above named. A firewood that matures in one season would be a great boon in some sections of this country.

MR. LINCOLN AND JUDGE CAMPBELL.

who was the Confederate Assistant Secretary of War at the time of the fall of Richmond, as to Abraham Lincoln's purposes regarding reconstruction, which was given in the speech of Hon. John S. Wise on Lincoln's birthday, is not new, and it may be added that it not only lacks corroboration, but that official and historical facts are against its correctness. When Mr. Lincoln appeared at Richmond within forty-eight hours of the flight of Davis, Judge Campbell asked the privilege of an interview with him. Witnesses appear to have been present. The situation was discussed. and Campbell suggested that if the Legislature of Virginia and other leading citizens should meet and join in a call for the Virginia troops to withdraw from the confederate armies, they would probably do so. General Weitzel, in command of the department, was authorized to give the members safe conduct to Richmond and protection, if they desired to meet for that purpose. Mr. Lincoln was called back Washington, but Campbell wrote letter to Weitzel in which it appeared that he understood that the Legislature was to proceed to deal with questions which Mr. Lincoln reserved to himself. When Mr. Lincoln was apprised of the contents of that letter he directed General Weitzel not to permit the Legislature to meet. This Campbell and Mr. Lincoln did not understand the matter alike is a statement which the latter made to General Weitzel, and that he recalled his permit to the Legislature is evidence that no such plan as that which Judge Camplength, but Nicolay and Hay, in their exhaustive "Life of Lincoln," make no reference to the Campbell matter, as would have been done if Mr. Lincoln had suggested to him a plan to have the States resume their relations with the Union upon certain conditions, and authorizing Judge Campbell to issue proclamations to those States. All the official records indicate that Mr. Lincoln had finished with Judge Campbell when he revoked permission to the Virginia Legislature to meet.

It is no more than just to Mr. Lincoln and his party associates at the time to add that the conditions named for the restoration of the States to the Union, namely, recognition of the supremacy of the government of the United States and the abolition of slavery, were the essential conditions of the first congressional plan of reconstruction, but which, under Andrew Johnson's policy, were rejected. That plan provided for the enrollment of the white citizens of the States to hold elections of legislatures or conventions which should submit constitutions acknowledging the supremacy of the federal government and declaring the abolition of slavery. When the white citizens refused these terms, the colored people were clothed with suffrage by Congress, and suffrage was made a further condition of restoration. That Mr. Lincoln was in favor of negro suffrage is made to appear in the "Life of Lincoln" referred to, in his expression of regret that in a Constitution adopted by the loyal people of Louisiana suffrage had not been conferred upon the colored people.

## THE DEATH RATE-ASAFETIDA FOR GRIP,

The continued ravages of the grip make it certain that the death rate throughout the country for the current year will be abnormally high. Indiana will be no exception to the general rule, the number of deaths from this disease and its sequences being much greater

than ever occurred from any epidemic. The average death rate in this State has been materially reduced during the last few years. Formerly it used to run about twenty to the thousand, while now it is as low as fifteen or fourteen to the thousand. This material reduction in the death rate is due, in part, to improved sanitary methods, better drainage, etc., and also in part, no doubt, to the legislation which has given boards of health greater control over contagious and infectious diseases. The importance of this legislation can hardly be overestimated. In former years contagious and infectious diseases were regarded as providential visitations, over which human power had little or no control, and which had to run their course. Now physicians know how to arrest their progress and stamp them out, and where they are given requisite power they do it effectively. The same methods that are effective in confining the diseases of animals to a small space and eventually stamping them out, are equally effective with human diseases. There is no reason why any contagious, infectious or malignant disease among human beings should not be stamped out as pleuropneumonia has been at different times

among cattle. Probably the reason why the deaths from the grip and its sequences bave been so numerous is that the disease is yet imperfectly understood. No doubt it is a very difficult disease to contend with, but there is every reason to believe that if it continues any considerable length of time physicians will so far master it as to be able to reduce the death rate much below what it has been heretofore. Even now Dr. Keeley, of bichloride of gold fame, claims to have discovered a specific cure for the disease in asafetida. The fact has already been mentioned in the newspapers. In an interview published in

the Chicago Tribune Dr. Keeley says: If the world knew the value of asafetida in this disease there would not be so many deaths constantly occurring-deaths preceded by a sickness of the most distressing

character. My attention was called to assletida as a cure for grip in 1877 or 1878, during the prevalence among horses of the disease then known as "epizootic," and which 18 identical in character with what is now called "influenza" or "grip." At that time horses were dying in great numbers in every part of the country, and no agent, seem-ingly, could stop the epidemic. While investigating the action of various drugs upon the system, I tried asafetida, concluded that it could stay the ravages of the disease, and it did. The prescription then formulated for its use was published throughout the country generally, and so universal was its use that the price of the drug was increased ten-fold.

All the symptoms then manifested by norses are present to-day in grip cases. When the latter epidemic struck this country I had under my care two hundred patients. Of course, a number of these were attacked, and I resorted at once to asa fetida, giving it in sixteen-grain doses four times a day. In every instance there was a quick recovery without any of the bad results which usually follow, and which to-

day carry off so many persons.

During last fall and this winter, with from six to eight hundred patients at Dwight, all more or less constantly exposed, many were, of course, assailed by this disease. In every instance asafetida has given almost immediate relief, and not one patient has been compelled to keep in bed for a single day. In fact, quick re-covery, with sound health following, has been the rule, and all phenomena of grip have disappeared like snow beneath a June

It will not do to reject so simple a remedy as this without at least giving it a fair trial. Asafetida is an innocent agent in itself and has long been supposed to possess certain prophylactic qualities. A generation or two ago, during the prevalence of contagious diseases, it used to be worn in a little bag around the neck as a supposed preventive. Whether it possesses any such quality or not its efficiency as a cure for the grip is strongly vouched for. In addition to its curative property in this disease it is claimed that it does not dissipate the patient's vitality, as some other remedies do, and leaves him without the usual sequences, such as physical weakness, chronic cough, impaired digestion, etc. Finally, it possesses the is a matter of record. That Judge | merit of being cheap and easily admin-

tion in a popular remedy. The treatment of the grip thus far has been largely experimental. Doctors have been puzzled by the disease and have not known how to deal with it bell is made to attribute to him was in | No doubt some have been more success-Mr. Lincoln's mind. The day before | ful in treating it than others, but the his assassination Mr. Lincoln brought great number of deaths among young the question of reconstruction up in the | and old show that they have fallen far Cabinet, where it was discussed at | short of mastering it. The treatment and remedies which were universally resorted to a year or two ago, as antipyrine and its allied drugs, are now regarded as harmful and dangerous. The doctors are still experimenting, some with one thing and some with another, while the disease continues its ravages and the death rate mounts higher and higher. Why not try asafetida, which Dr. Keeley declares is as much a specific for the grip as quinine is for ague. Remember the dose, sixteen grains four times a day.

SENTIMENT IS NOT PASHIONABLE.

After all, perhaps Mr. Howells, with his realism and absence of sentiment, represents the spirit of the age. Here, now, is Valentine's day, and how is it being observed? By a distribution by small boys of hideous caricatures among their neighbors, by an exchange among little girls of cheap picture cards, by the sending of gifts of an expensive sort to young women who are the objects of tender masculine regard. The sentimental missives that once created such a flutter in feminine breasts are unknown. Gone are the illuminated pages, with hearts thrust through with darts, with wreaths of forget-me-nots tied by love knots, with Cupids shooting at the usual mark, with appropriate quotations from the poets under all-vanished are these sentimental tokens that once marked the day. What girl would care now for the most elaborate expression of fond affection if it were unaccompanied by a more material proof of the feeling? What interest would an original love poem excite in the mind of the recipient if it were not reinforced by a box of candy, a bunch of roses, or by a But the youth of the period does not write love poems even for publication; the girl of to-day does not care for valentines that are mere poetry and pictures. The minds of both run to more practical things. Sentiment is at discount. It is not fashionable. If any tendency to it exists it is carefully concealed as a thing to be ashamed of. If the young man wishes to send his beloved a valentine he procures a book, an article of jewelry, something that costs dollars and shows it cost. No verses accompany it, else he would be laughed at. Doubtless the young man and maiden are quite as happy as those others who thrilled over the mysterious, unsigned letters the day brought them, but in the entire exclusion of sentiment perhaps they miss something. At least that is likely to be the opinion of that

"Saint of Sweethearts, Valentine." ONE is reminded of the baseness of ingratitude by the remark of a prominent man in one of the labor associations. Conversation turned upon a newspaper in this city which for years has made itself the champion of the cause of the laboring man. In season, and, it may be added, particularly out of season, it was present with its advice and its patronizing airs. So devoted had it been to labor that it had come to the conclusion that it was the always wise, while labor was the always unwise, needing its direction and approbation. But things changed. It had to choose between practical money-making and valueless sentiment, and it took to money. Thereupon labor turned about and declared that its former guide was the organ of two of the worst monopolies in Indianapolis. And that after all these years, after all these columns of instruction and taffy! This is a sadly wicked world.

THE proposition to have the eulogies on deceased members of Congress delivered on Sundays failed, as no doubt every other proposition will that looks to a reform in the matter of congressional funerals. These funerals have grown to be a great abuse in the way of expense and waste of time. They are not only far too costly, but are sometimes scandalous. During the last Congress fifteen members died and forty days were consumed in obituary eulogies. These eulogies are seldom heard

by more than a few members, and are seldom worth printing. Not counting the salaries of members and employes who are paid by the year, it costs over \$1,000 a day to keep the house in session, so that the forty days devoted to eulogies last session, together with adjournments and granting expenses, cost more than \$50,000. The funeral expenses were much larger. The funeral excursions are generally mere junkets. The funeral of a Congressman is paid for by the government, and it need hardly be said they are unnecessarily expensive. Finally, every time a member dies his heirs are paid his salary for the remainder of his term, and his successor also receives the regular salary for the same period. The whole subject calls loudly for reform, but it is a call which Congress cannot be made to heed. As a general rule, legislative bodies are ready to reform everything except abuses relating to their own perquisites and privileges.

APROPOS the question of keeping the Chicago world's fair open on Sundays, it is interesting to note that the Sunday opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, has not proved altogether successful. The report of the trustees, submitted at their annual meeting, a few days ago, showed that there was a deficit of \$7,375 in the treasury. The opening of the museum on Sundays was declared to be a success in regard to the number of visitors, but otherwise not. The report said:

While Sunday opening meets with popular approval, the step remains only an experiment. It has put burdens on the finances of the museum which they are unable to bear. It has offended some of the museum's best friends and supporters. It has alienated some who have given freely of their time and means to the institution. It has resulted in the loss of a bequest of \$50,000. It is hoped that this direct and calculable loss will be offset by a greater public interest and a more generous support, but at present the museum finds its burdens increased and its revenues no larger than efore. Thirty thousand persons petitioned for the Sunday opening, and yet the number of paying members has decreased since May 31 by 2.5. A very serious loss to the collections has already been sustained without the slightest compensatory benefit. What was represented by the newspapers as a universal demand that the museum be opened on Sunday was accompanied by a popular subscription that defraved the additional expense for only about four months. The trustees are far from wishing to take a backward step; but unless permanent provision can be made for the expense the museum will have to be closed on Sun-

This shows that while Sunday opening has increased the popular patronage of the museum this benefit has been more than counterbalanced by injuries in other directions. It is a question, however, whether these injurious results would follow in the case of the world's

THE extent to which the present government of Italy has disestablished the Catholic Church and the power of which it has shorn that church will surprise many. The work began with Victor Emmanuel, in 1855, by depriving of government assistance all religious orders not engaged in preaching, teaching and the care of the sick. The number of religious corporations suppressed was 2,179, having an income from real and personal property of nearly \$3,000,000. During the same time 34,852 other foundations of the church have been suppressed, having an annual income of more than \$3,300,000, while 16,121 foundations are preserved without their incomes, valued at \$3,800,000 a year. Previous to Victor Emmanuel the local government was largely in the hands of the church, and in Sardinia three bishops could sentence an ecclesiastic to death. Marriage has been secularized and a system of secular schools established. The value of real estate taken from the church and merged in the public domain is \$169,550,000. These are some of the causes of the hostility of the Pope to the present civil government of Italy.

THE Farmers' Alliances of California are making rude attacks upon President Jordan, of Stanford University. The ground of their animosity is his article in the gift even more substantial and lasting? | Forum on "Agricultural Depression and Waste of Time." This article is the same in substance as his address delivered to the his departure last summer and printed at the time in the Journal. In that address Professor Jordan laid upon the farmers themselves a part of the responsibility and blame for their lack of prosperity. He declared that in many cases they suffered through laziness and lack of business training, and drew a picture familiar to every traveler of idle farmers gathered about village stores and railroad stations for no purpose but the gratification of curiosity and love of gossip. It was not a pleasant picture, but it was realistic, and Californians have taken it to themselves, though it was not written with them in mind, but from ob servations made in New York, Indiana and Illinois. Evidently it was its truthfulness that hurt. Shiftless, hand-to-mouth farmers will not openly acknowledge this, per haps, but all others know that success in farming, as in other business, comes from constant, well-directed labor and intelligent management quite as much as from "favorable seasons," and that failure is the fault of the farmer rather than of the

weather or of "unequal taxation." THE recent marriage of Miss Mitchell daughter of Senator Mitchell, to the Duke De la Rochefoncauld has some features which distinguish it from many if not most of the marriages between American girls and foreigners. In the first place, it is distinctly a love match. The young people fell in love almost at first sight, and all efforts on the part of friends to induce them to forget each other were unavailing. In the second place, the man in the case is not only a nobleman of ancient family and high character, but he is very wealthy and therefore above the suspicion of being a fortune-hunter. Finally, it is stated that Miss Mitchell's parents positively refused to consent to the marriage as long as the Duke's mother opposed it, but when she met Miss Mitchell and not only assented to the match but became enthusiasticin favor of it, the young lady's parents yielded. To all appearances this was not a mercenary match on either side, and there seems to be no reason why it should not prove a happy

THERE has been a good deal of fun made of Senator Teller's bill to secure the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska, but the arguments in favor of it are strong and reasonable. In the first place, the bill appropriates only \$15,000, so if the experiment fails the government can not lose much. The object is to introduce domesticated reindeer for the support of

the native Alaskans, who, it is asserted, will otherwise die out by starvation. According to Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who has made a study of the subject, there are twenty-seven thousand people in the corresponding region of Lapland and Arctic Norway who are supporting themselves comfortably and procuring their food and clothing largely from their 400,000 domesticated reindeer. Besides this they pay yearly tax of about a dollar on each head of deer. In the corresponding regions of Siberia, separated from Alaska at the straits by only forty miles, are thousands of Eskimos fed and clothed by their tens of thousands of domesticated reindeer. Each family owns from 1,000 to 10,000 deer, divided into herds of from 1,000 to 1,500. Alaska produces in abundance the food on which reindeer subsist, but at present it all goes to waste. If the Alaskans are not in some way made self-supporting the indications are that at no distant day they will becom a charge on the government. Our experience with the Indians should be enough in that direction.

INQUIRY as to the family of Miss Carolyn Balestier, whom Mr. Rudyard Kipling recently married, shows that her father, Joseph N. Balestier, was one of the pioneer lawyers of Chicago. A native of Vermont and graduate of Columbia College, he came to Chicago in 1825, and his name appears as an attorney in the first directory of that town ever published, viz.: in 1839. He was a brilliant man, and identified with all the local public movements of his day. In the preface of a lecture written by him nearly twenty years ago, he essayed the role of prophet in regard to the future growth of Chicago as follows:

If, in the year 1911, the belated traveler who has just missed the air-boat at Sitka, shall curi ously look over the volumes in the Alaska State library-warmly bound in sealskin-he ma He will be a Chicago man and will have left b hind him a week before a proud and opulent city of two million inhabitants; a city built of non inflammable materials, partly within and partly without the forty miles of boulevard which the foresight of the present has wisely and liberally provided for the use of the future. Will it be too much to ask him to telegraph a sprightly review of these then forgotten pages to Chicago by the new process! My heirs will cheerfully pay the

From this it would appear that Mr. Kip ling's father-in-law had unbounded faith in the future of the Windy City.

THE Emperor of China is learning to read English out of a child's first reader. The way it came about is told in a private let ter from Rev. Mr. Taft, a missionary in China, as follows:

After the independent young Emperor of China had given an audience last spring to the various foreign embassadors in Peking, he became possessed with a desire to learn English. A fe days ago he summoned two graduates from D Martin's Imperial Thug-Wen College to teach him. Wishing to procure a suitable text-book for the Emperor, they wrote to their former in structor, Dr. Martin, asking him for a finely illustrated primer, adapted to his Imperial Majesty. Dr. Martin then wrote a note, stating sion. Dr. Pilcher, knowing that we had brought out from America some attractive school books for our little daughter Frances, called on Mrs Taft, who gave him quite an elementary work entitled "The Model First Reader," handsome llustrated with colored pictures. Who ever would have supposed that the Emperor of China would study one of Frances's readers! Yet, strange to say, such to-day is the fact. Day after day his Imperial Majesty is studying his lessons out of one of her books as diligently, let us hope, as any young scholar in America."

The Emperor of China learning to read English "as she is wrote" in a child's first reader would make a subject for a painting.

Now Professor Babcock, a recognized authority in chemical analysis, in Boston, testifies to the health committee of the Massachusetts Legislature that an analysis of four brands of cigarettes shows no trace of poison except nicotine, and that only the finest quality of tobacco can be used i their manufacture. And yet, one scarcely opens a paper which does not contain the notice of the death of a cigarette smoker.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: When and where was Coates Kinney born When and where was "Pansy" born? Also he 1. Nov. 24, 1826, at Pennyan, N. Y.

Mrs. Isabella Alden ("Pansy") was born New York, in 1841. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Matter of Address, "Er-do you think it true that love goes whe "I suppose so-if it is properly expressed!"

With Apologies to Lewis Carroll. Mrs. Jason-What's that you're stickin' in th Mr. Jason-One o' them iderotic novels I found

So There, Now! "That is the way with you women. Your conversation is about nothing except your acquaintances. Men don't do that way.' "No; you men generally have a lot of acquaintances you find it better not to mention." A Woman's View.

Mr. Figg-I see that some man with a fondness for figures has estimated that if all the babies born in 1890 were placed in a stack, eight feet square at the base, it would over-top the Eiffel tower. What do you think of that? Mrs. Figg-I think that a man who would talk that way about babies is nothing but an old

The - and the ().

A certain man in a certain town, Who bore the good old name of Brown, Had often to his cronies said. (In his foolish days, while still unwed) That she, to whom he might be mated, Should never use the hyphenated Style of name, thus written down: "Mrs. Mary Soandso-Brown." But Fate is fickle and contrary;

He wed a woman literary, And now, to his disgust and shame, In print each day he sees his name. Reduced to something less than naught, And lugged in like an afterthought, In a style his very soul to sadden, By "Eva Edith (Brown) McFadden."

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

AT the age of ninety, Mr. Joseph Francis. the founder of the United States Life-saying Service, is writing his autobiography. MR. SPURGEON once remarked that he was very thankfulthe Lord had called him to be the pastor of a large church, because he felt that he had not talent enough to be the pastor of a little one.

THE "Monte Cristo of South America" the Conde de Leopoldina. The richest woman south of us is Dona Isadora Consino. With all the South American revolutions fortune's wheel has not yet turned them WITH the retirement of Gens. John M.

Schofield and O. O. Howard there will not

be left an officer in the regular army who

commanded a corps during the civil war. They will be succeeded by Nelson A. Miles, a volunteer general. MISS SOONDERBAI POWAR, a native highcaste Hindoo, has been sent by India to this country as a missionary. She comes to point out the evils of the opinm traffic. She wears an Oriental costume, but speaks English fluently. Her oratory is simple

of her hearers. WHEN, at the celebration of his silver inbilee, the sum of \$35,000 was presented to Cardinal Manning, he at once began to devise means to bestow it worthily, and he said at the time: "I will die as a priest ought to die, without money and without debts." He kept his word, for he left an

and direct, and she excites the sympathy

estate of only \$500. ONE of the most interesting bits of news from China is that the Emperor last month began earnestly and systematically to

study the English language, with the intention of learning to read, write and speak it. Such a thing never was heard of before in the Flowery Kingdom, and it is significant of strong liberal tendencies at

MRS. TEL SONO was the first woman lawer in Japan. She belongs to a cultivated, ligh-caste family, and has devoted her life to the elevation of her own sex. She is over here now lecturing to collect funds for Christian school for high-caste girls in Japan. Mrs. Tel Sono has written a charmig little book called "Growing Up in

THE American Commissioner of Education says: "Women, I think, as a rule succeed better than men in getting work out of pupils of all kinds. The intellectual training which they give is, therefore, better up to a certain point than that given by men. They also maintain better discipine than men and with less corporal punhment."

WHEN the Ferndale was wrecked on the Washington coast recently the entire crew went down with her, except three sailors, who owe their lives to the great bravery of Mrs. Edward White. Mrs. White lives on the beach near where the wreck occurred, and with surprising heroism she waded out alone into the brakers and pulled the exhausted and almost lifeless

It seems that Russell Sage has an heir after all. It was supposed that his nephew, Russell Sage, jr., who died last week, was the only living relative nearer than a distant cousin, but it seems that Russell Sage had a brother, a very quiet and retiring man, who lived in the West, and he is the heir of an estate of \$100,000, left by Russell Sage, jr., and will probably be the heir to the great financier's millions.

HENRY LABOUCHERE says in Truth Personally, I do not feel the slightest loyalty toward the royal family; indeed, I do not understand the meaning of the term 'royal family.' My loyalty to the Queen is a feeling of respect for the visible emblem of the laws that we ourselves have made, and I honor her because of her sterling qualities, and for the good sense that she has shown during her long reign."

ANDREW CARNEGIE has donated in the State of Pennsylvania \$1,000,000 for the Pittsburg Library, \$1,000,000 for the Pittsburg Art Gallery and Museum, \$300,000 for the Allegheny City Library, \$100,000 for the Carnegie Library at Braddock, \$40,000 for the Johnstown Library, besides £50,000 for the Edinburgh (Scotland) public dibrary, and more than that for libraries at Dunfermline, his birthplace, Ayr, and other

Scotch towns. It is in this unkind manner that Kate Field pays her compliments to the brute man: "My old friend Harriet Hosmer claims to have discovered perpetual motion, and will next be squaring the circle. I'm glad of it, for we women are accused of never inventing or discovering any thing, just as though we didn't discover more in men than ever existed, and invent more lies to soothe their amour propre than even the father of them-I mean the father of lies, of course.

MME. ADAM, the famous editor of the Nouvelle Revue, of Paris, recently sent out invitations for a series of receptions, and inscribed on the cards the words "to talk." She says that the musicales which have amused Parisian society of recent years show the decadence of the drawing-room. a decadence she is desirous of checking. "There must still be some thirty or forty women left in Paris who know how to converse, and I will try to gather them together," says Mme. Adam.

It is apparently almost as difficult for a tradesman to gain entrance to Marlborough House, the London residence of the Prince of Wales, as it is to get within the lines of an armed camp. A narrow glass door in the right wing of the palace is reserved for such visitors, and only those having an appointment previously arranged for by the Prince's valets are admitted, while several soldiers and minor officers of the law are close about to prevent the admittance of undesirable persons. A "trade interview" with his Royal Highness is said to last about three minutes.

IT will be a great pleasure to the friends of John G. Whittier to hear that he is bet ter and slowly convalescing from a second attack of the grip. Last winter Mr. Whittier had a narrow escape from this dangerons disease, which enfeebled his walk and general strength. Mr. Whittier is at the heme of his cousins, Joseph and Gertrude Cortland, in High street, Newburyport, Mass., formerly in charge of the Friends' Seminary, at Providence, R. I. His niece, Mrs. Lizzie W. Pickard, wife of S. B. Pickard, editor of the Portland Transcript, has been in faithful attendance during the venerable poet's sickness, and probably has saved him to the world for a few years

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG says that during the war days the poet Whitman, then a poor clerk on small wages in one of the Washington departments, used to make a daily pilgrimage out Pennsylvania avenne to the camp and the hospitals. He practiced the severest economy, so that every penny he could spare might go to the sick and he was unwearing in his devotion to the wounded, carrying to them wine and cordials, mixing medicines, and frequently sitting beside a dying man's cot through the long hours of the night. It may be thought a humble war record, but to a man of the superb physical strength and vitality which Whitman possessed then, the confinement of the sick-room must have been as severe a test of quiet heroism as the leading of a charge on the field of bat-

The letter H he knows always-Though he's but three years young-"Because it looks so like," he says, "A ladder with one rung."

THE "GRIP" EDITOR'S LAMENT. When down your back you feel cold chills That seem to call for quintne pills When headache rages at your brain And in your shoulder there's a pain, A rabid rattling at your ears And both your eyes filled up with tears; When life seems hollow, flat, and stale, And you feel cross, and sick, and pale; When you don't really seem to care Whether the weather's foul or fair-When you this cup of anguish sip, Then you may know you have the grip. -New York Herald.

MINISTER EGAN. Testimony of a Man Who Has Resided Valparaiso for Twelve Years.

Valvaraiso Letter in Salem (Mass.) Gazette We are very much afraid that we shall lose our minister, Mr. Egan. He is the best minister we have had for a long while. He has attended strictly to business; has looked after Americans and American interests, and has kept Chili up to the line. He is dignified, but a strong force, and has made no mistakes, up to the present time, which cannot be said of other ministers. But has not suited the the mugwumps, either at home or here. The latest is a circular telegraphed home from here, asking for his recall, got ten up by men who were opposed to his an pointment, have sneered at his name every time it is mentioned ever since he has been here, and are in no position to be his indges. John Trumbull has been down on him ever since the news of his appointment. My friend Dr. S. thinks we ought to have a Democrat, and so it goes.

The President-elect tled condition. Montt) supports Mr. Egan, while his Minister of State, Matta, is very violent, even though Mr. Egan shielded him from personal violence at the hands of the previous government. This thing is a hurch affair all the way through. salmaceda attempted to quarter troops in the convents and other religious retreats. Mr. Egan, as a personal matter, went to the President and induced him, in the name of humanity, to cancel the order; and in many ways he stood between the wrath of the President and the property of Con-

The government is yet in a very unset-

Now, at these elections the Conservatives have made very large gains, and after the election of Montt, a Conservative, the politicians were at a loss for an issue with which to hold their party together. So, instead of jumping on England, which openly declared for Balmaceda at the end, and even provided a man-o'-war to ship of stolen silver, they pick up the United States simply because they think they can

The row in Valparaiso in October was a lanned affair. Their failing to return | acts in reading Talmage's Sunday sermon.

Captain Schley's salute, and later his visit were both intentional. They very pointedly get up banquets and exclude the American minister when all the others are invited. The indignation meeting in Santiago over the silly story of the attempted assassination of Canto was just a cloak or a popular demand on our embassy for the delivery of the political refugees. The President elect Montt sent a guard, and when the committee of the mob presented itself before him at the White House, he told them that they were on a bootless errand, that the refugees were as secure where they were as though we were in the United States, and that he had the personal assurance of Mr. Lagan that no plotting was going on, and if any one could be charged with plotting, he would deliver him for trial on the government's assurance of his protection.

The only papers allowed here are government papers, and no paper dares to go contrary to the "Mercurio" and "El Ferrocarrel," the leading sheets. What is needed here is for American

manufacturers to start a paper and get into these South American circles and to spread other home news than murders, suicides, railroad accidents, etc. These people do not travel, know very little about our country, and the little they do know is of the most undesirable nature.

GOLD FALLS FROM HEAVEN.

Meteor Discovered in California Containing Evidence of Rich Quartz.

San Francisco Examiner Geologist H. W. Turner, of Washington, D. C., who for two years past, under the anspices of the California Division of Mining Geology, has been exploring the gold regions of the Sierras, arrive here yester-

Mr. Turner obtained from a gulch at Cave City, Calaveras county, a meteorio stone that will create no little interest in the scientific world.

It is about as large as one's fist, and around a good portion of it is a solid film of gold. In one place the gold shows for about an inch square of sur ace. Hitherto in all the discoveries of the world no meteoric iron has been found in connection It demonstrates, Mr. Turner says, that

there is gold in the worlds of space from which the meteor iron has faller The specimen will be boxed and shipped to Washington, D. C. Other pieces will probably be forwarded from Calaveras. "I have examined it very carefully," said Mr. Turner yesterday. "It is extremely tough and it is almost impossible to break

it. In my opinion it has fallen from one of the stars. "This demonstrates that there is gold in some of the stars at least. Little by little we are getting at the truth. I shall send this piece to the Smithsonian Institution. Professor George Davidson's assistants eay that the discovery is a most important revelation and is bound to attract attention, since in all the developments of science thus far it had not been determined

that there was either gold or silver in State Mineralogist William Irelan said that it was a fact that hitherto no gold had been found in any meteors. The strange find lately in Arizona, as told in the Examiner by Prof. Willard D. Johnson, was alluded to. This, it will be remembered, was a meteor about one by two miles in size, which had fallen in the mountains, near the Colorado river, It contained a

number of red diamonds. "It is true," said mineralogist C. C. Snyder, "that meteoric iron is malleable. It has been known for a long time that it has from 1 to 20 per cent, of nickel and some cobalt. A meteorite would not break. It would have to be cut, and even that is very hard to do. Meteoric iron is just like

wrought iron. "I have known of several instances in Mexico where roofs have been put over meteors and the natives used them as anvils. established in a blacksmith-shop, The native smith hammers away, and fashions his iron into shape, the meteor being so tough that it was just like a manufactured anvil, not being in the least phased by the hammering.'

A small piece has, after great trouble, been cut from the meteor in Mr. Turner's possession. It is clear and white-looking, resembling nickel, and showing a very tough grain. The gold, which is plentiful, flecks the iron in many places.

OBJECTED TO FOREIGNERS.

German Resident Complains that Immigrants Interfere with Rights of Citizens,

The Spectator is something of a Bohemian. His friendships have a wide range. Among his friends are a German family-that is, the father and mother are Germans, but the children are Americans. Recently he thought he would call on his friends. He found that misfortune had come to them: the husband had lost a position which he had held for eighteen years, It was a blow, but it was borne cheerfully, "Why did he lose the placef" asked the Spectator, after he had expressed his sym-

vash dem foreigners," exclaimed the wife, with deep feeling. "Dey come ober here, und dev fills dese houses, und dat rhases der rents; und dey vorks for notings und dat sends de vages down. It ist not right dat ve lets dem foreigners come ober here, de vny ve dost. It makes it very badt for ve Americans to let dem come so. Ve ust not to hav dis troubles. My man could earn goot vages, und rents vast not so high till dese foreigners come in mit only a bundle of close und sleeps on de floor, und eats black bredt und It costs lif like dat. Ve Americans cannot lif so, und den ve are discharged for de foreign man who cares not how he lif. It ist not right." And her handsome eyes were suffused with tears, while an indignant flush added greatly to her comeliness. The Spectator admits that he bad to exercise considerable self-control to prevent his amusement being manifested. But as he was walking through the dirty streets on his way up town, still smiling at the incongruity of his German friend's comment, he anddenly perceived the lesson. If more of the class she unconsciously represented were imbued with her spirit, every year would find the foreign population reduced. for it is such a spirit that transforms the immigrant into the genuine American.

Mr. Beers's "Pension."

Washington Post. That Mr. Beers's retirement was not desired by the managing power of the New York Life was shown by their hesitation in asking for his resignation, and there is further evidence on this point in the fact that he was retired on a life pension of \$37,500 a year. This latter action of the trustees of the company will be rather hard to explain. If Mr. Beers's management of the affairs of the company threatened its welfare there was but one course for its managers to purone, and that was to demand and secure his unconditional retirement. If there was any logical reason for voting Mr. Beers such a princely reward for his withdrawal it has not yet been given to the public. The general public, and especially the policy-hold-ers of the New York Life, will not be blamed if they regard the action of the managers of the company with more or less suspicton It is true that the original charges against Beers's management were made by a newspaper, but they were made by a newspaper that is financially responsible, and it they were untrue there was a sufficiency legal channels to correct the wrong. I is no excuse for the management of the corporation to declare that it will not be dictated to by a newspaper. Mr. Beers has either been greatly wronged or else he is unfit to have the most remote connection with a great concern like the New York Life Insurance Company, and this is the natural way for the public to reason.

Turped Dramatists.

New York Letter. Mr. Franklin Sargeant says that W. D. Howells, Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Frank Stockton are just now very busy writing plays. That is, each one of them is writing a play, and one of the plays will be produced at the new Berkeley Theater early in April. It is Mr. Sargeant's intention to devote this little gem of a theater to initial performances of American dramas played by the members of his classes who are studying the dramatic art under him Some of the dramatists here do not think it is in either Mr. Howells or Mr. Stockton to write an acting play, however delightful their drama might read in the library, but there is an opinion that Aldrich might turn out pure comedy that would be both delightful to read and to see acted upon the

Mixing His Amusements.

Titusville Herald. One of the amusing features seen at the theater last evening was that of a gentleman who occupied the time between the